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# Horticultural Products Review

EXCHANGE Rec'd

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UPDATE:	General Developments.....	Page 2
	Citrus and Products.....	Page 3
	Fresh Non-Citrus.....	Page 5
	Dried Fruit and Treenuts.....	Page 6
	Other Processed Fruits.....	Page 7
	Vegetables.....	Page 7
FEATURES:	World Raisin Situation.....	Page 9
	Walnut and Pistachio Situation.....	Page 15
STATISTICS:	Exchange Rates.....	Page 17
	Dried Prune Production, Supply, & Distribution.....	Page 17
	Raisin Production, Supply, & Distribution.....	Page 18
	Walnut & Pistachio Production, Supply, & Distribution....	Page 19
	U.S. Exports of Horticultural Products.....	Page 20
	U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products.....	Page 24

## EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada\*) were \$290 million in September, 24 percent above the same month a year earlier. The improved export showing largely was due to heavier shipments of almonds; fresh fruit--strawberries and plums; fresh vegetables--onions, lettuce, and tomatoes; and beer and wine. For the entire fiscal year 1988 (October 1987-September 1988), offshore horticultural exports totaled \$3.03 billion compared to \$2.5 billion in FY 1987. All commodity groups participated in the export growth as export demand benefited from substantial market development funding under USDA's Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program and a favorable exchange rate for the dollar. Export earnings from horticultural sales to Japan, the most important offshore market, were \$930 million in FY 1988 compared to \$749 million in FY 1987. Exports to the European Community reached \$918 million, up 37 percent over a year earlier. Exports to the Middle East, other Western Europe and the Soviet Union also rose in FY 1988.

(\*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA



## UPDATE

### General Developments

--Total fruit production in China in 1987 was up 24 percent from the 1986 level of 13,477 metric tons, according to the official statistics published in the Chinese 1988 annual statistical yearbook. Production of apples in 1987 was up 28 percent to 4,264 metric tons and citrus output increases 27 percent to 3,224 tons, according to the yearbook. There was also a corresponding increase in the area under production of these two fruits. The total area under fruit cultivation in China was up 23 percent in 1987.

--Canada's Agricultural Minister announced that Canada's pesticide registration system will undergo a thorough review over the next year. The purpose of the review is to examine if the current system meets the needs of the Canadian government in enforcing Canadian laws of pesticide registration and domestic use. A review team will be set up and will be composed of representatives of farm groups, the pesticide industry, special interest groups, and Canadian federal government departments.

--Effective June 15, 1988, regulations implementing new shelf lives for certain imported products were implemented by the United Arab Emirates (UAE). All products for which the UAE had established shelf lives through March 1988 are covered by the regulations. They include the following:

<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Temp (Celsius)</u>	<u>Max Shelf Life</u>	<u>Packaging</u>
Fruits/Veg (froz)	-18	12 months	
Canned Veg	25	24 months	
Canned Fruits	25	18 months	
Tomato Paste/ Catsup/Sauces	25	18 months	Glass containers
	25	12 months	Any other
Dried Fruits	25	12 months	
Snack Food/Chips etc.	25	6 months	Plastic/paper
	25	9 months	Metal/foil or vacuum-packed
Nuts	25	6 months	Plastic/paper
	25	9 months	Metal/foil or vacuum-packed
Fruit/veg juice	25	6 months	Plastic/paper
		12 months	Metal/glass
Fruit juice conc.	25	12 months	Metal/glass
Fruit juice frozen	-18	12 months	Metal/plastic/glass
Fruit juice, conc. & froz.	-18	12 months	
Preserves (jam/ marmalade)	25	18 months	Glass
	25	12 months	Other

Exporters are advised to contact their customers to obtain further details about the application of these new standards.



--In the third year of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement, September 1987-August 1988, U.S. imports of horticultural products from Israel fell 6.3 percent, compared to an 18-percent decline during the same period last year. The most significant change in 1987/88 was an 18-percent decline in U.S. imports of citrus products, from \$12.1 million to \$9.9 million. Fresh and frozen vegetable imports were valued at \$1.7 million, down 29 percent, while the value of dehydrated vegetables imported was up 9 percent. Other items that registered a decline in imports included tomato products and nursery products. Wine imports were up 25 percent, from \$1.36 million to \$1.7 million.

U.S. exports of horticultural products to Israel increased significantly during this 12-month period. Exports of citrus juices more than doubled and the value of tree nuts exported was up 86 percent. Exports of most of the other major categories were up, while a decline of 33 percent was registered for canned deciduous fruit. However, the absolute value of canned deciduous fruits exported to Israel is relatively small.

The value of dried fruit exported was up 40 percent, in spite of the restrictions on the imports of raisins and prunes into Israel imposed during the summer of this year. The Government of Israel has stopped issuing import licenses for several items including prunes and raisins. U.S. officials have protested the imposition of these barriers, technically permitted under the FTA agreement, and have requested their removal.

U.S.-ISRAEL TRADE IN HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
(September-August, \$ Million)

U.S. EXPORTS			:	U.S. IMPORTS		
ITEM	1986/87	1987/88	:	ITEM	1986/87	1987/88
Tree nuts	5.2	9.7	:	Citrus & Products	12.1	9.9
Almonds	2.4	5.6	:	Prep/pres	9.0	7.6
Walnuts	2.3	3.4	:	Fresh	2.4	1.8
Filberts	0.3	0.1	:	Juice	0.7	0.0
Citrus Juices	4.1	9.3	:	Tomato Products	8.2	7.5
Dried Fruit	2.7	3.8	:	Nursery Products	7.8	6.8
Prunes	1.6	2.1	:	Flowers	5.4	4.0
Raisins	0.9	1.6	:	Dehy. Vegetables	3.1	3.4
Canned Decd Fruit	0.3	0.2	:	Fresh & Fz. Veg.	2.4	1.7
Berries	0.2	0.1	:	Fz Baby Carrots	1.0	0.6
Dehy. Vegetables	0.3	0.5	:	Wine	1.4	1.7
Other	1.0	1.8	:	Olives, prep/pres	1.0	1.0
			:	Other	8.2	9.3
TOTAL	13.6	25.3	:	TOTAL	44.1	41.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



## Citrus and Products

--Japanese imports of oranges and grapefruit are forecast to reach record levels during marketing year 1988/89 (October-September). Orange imports in 1988/89 are forecast at 145,000 tons compared to 119,000 tons a year earlier. The substantial increase is largely due to the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement signed last July which calls for a phased elimination of Japan's orange import quota by April 1, 1991. During the 3-year interim period, the Japanese import quota for oranges will be adjusted upward by 22,000 tons annually. Virtually all of Japan's orange imports are supplied by the United States. Japanese imports of fresh grapefruit during 1988/89 are forecast at 250,000 tons. The projected import level is 25 percent higher than just 2 years ago. Most of the growth in Japanese demand for imported grapefruit is attributed by importers to promotional activities funded by USDA's Targeted Export Assistance program. Approximately 95 percent of Japan's grapefruit imports are supplied by the United States. Under the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement, the Japanese import duty on grapefruit will be cut for December-May arrivals from 25 percent to 15 percent on April 1, 1989, and further reduced to 10 percent on April 1, 1990. The duty for grapefruit imports during June-November is scheduled to be lowered from 12 percent to 10 percent effective April 1, 1989.

--Brazil's 1988/89 orange crop in the State of Sao Paulo is forecast at 215 million boxes (90 pounds), 10 million boxes below USDA's previous figure and 5 million boxes below last year. The reduction in crop size is attributed to the lack of rainfall from July through mid-October. Growing areas started receiving much needed rains during the second half of October which continued into November. This precipitation should benefit late orange varieties. The harvest is expected to be nearly completed by the end of December. However, as much as 10 million boxes of late season fruit may be picked in January and February.

While it is too early to forecast orange production in the 1989/90 season, dry weather did adversely affect the first flowering (late August through mid-September). The second flowering beginning in the second half of October, however, was successful due to recent rains. Some trade sources believe that this second flowering together with an increase in the number of producing trees could result in a good crop next year.

USDA's forecast of the volume of oranges in Sao Paulo that will be processed into juice during the current 1988/89 season has been reduced to 180 million boxes in line with the smaller production level. Sao Paulo's production of concentrated orange juice in 1988/89 is placed at 680,000 metric tons at 65 degrees brix (234.5 million gallons at 42 degrees brix) compared to 690,000 tons in 1987/88.

Brazilian exports of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during marketing year 1988/89 (July-June) continues to be projected at 645,000 tons (222.4 million gallons at 42 degrees brix), with all but 15,000 tons coming from the State of Sao Paulo. Brazilian FCOJ exports in 1987/88 reached 738,000 tons. Brazil's minimum export price or reference price for FCOJ was increased from \$1,895 per ton to \$1,920 on November 4. The reference price reached a high of \$2,020 on August 26. It fell \$175 between September 21 and October 12, although it has been on the rise since late October.



## Fresh Non-Citrus

--A dispute settlement panel set up to review the U.S. complaint against Norway's apple and pear import restrictions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) heard arguments September 21 and October 21. The United States alleges that Norway's system of opening dates for apple and pear imports is illegal under GATT. It is hoped that the panel will complete its final report by the end of the year.

--A dispute settlement panel set up to review the United States' complaint against the European Community's import quotas on apples under GATT heard arguments November 15. The United States alleges that the quotas applicable from February 15 through August 31, 1988 are incompatible with the EC's obligations to the GATT. A second panel meeting will be held on February 14, 1989. Another GATT panel has met twice to review a similar complaint by Chile on the same import quotas. The panel report on the Chilean complaint is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

--On October 24, 1988 the National Tripartite Apple Stabilization Committee in Canada announced that apple producers enrolled in the voluntary tripartite income stabilization program will receive a final price support payment of about 8.5 million Canadian dollars (C\$) for the 1987 crop. An estimated C\$7.0 million already has been paid as an interim payment in June 1988 (Horticultural Products Review, July 1988). The total stabilization payment is based on the difference between a calculated support price and average market returns. For the 1987 apple crop the average market price of C\$0.2042 (U.S. \$0.157) per kilogram fell short of the C\$0.2397 (U.S. \$0.1844) per kilogram support price. Total support payments for the 1987 crop by province are expected to be British Columbia, C\$6.8 million; Ontario, C\$5.0 million; Quebec, C\$2.0 million; and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined, C\$1.7 million. The 1987 apple crop is the first to be covered under this new tripartite agreement for apples.

--The Swedish Agricultural Marketing Board announced the 1988 pear import opening date as October 31. This decision was based on an assessment that the pear stocks as of the end of October were 100 metric tons. In a related development, the the Swedish Government submitted a bill to the Parliament on November 7 which would alter Swedish law pertaining to the import of apples and pears. The bill calls for a 1988 opening date for apples of no later than December 15 and 1989 opening dates for both apples and pears of no later than November 15. Opening dates for apples and pears would be abolished after 1989. To protect Swedish growers, higher tariffs will be placed on imports of low priced apples (below 3.50 kroner per kg.) during the fall and winter seasons. This system will go into effect at the time the bill is passed and apple imports are opened for 1988. Swedish Government officials hope to have Parliamentary approval by the end of November. In light of this action, the United States deferred its request for the formation of a GATT dispute settlement panel to review Sweden's apple and pear import policy.

--The Finnish Government opened apple imports on November 4, due to a depletion of domestic stocks. Finnish officials had previously announced the opening date for apples as November 19.



--In 1987, Singapore imported over 16,000 metric tons of fresh papayas from Malaysia. According to the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office in Singapore, the Hawaiian Eksotika papaya, which Malaysia now exports, is a cross between the Hawaiian Solo and the Malaysian Supang variety. Each Eksotika papaya weighs from 300 to 500 grams and retails in the Singapore market at an average price of \$.75 per kilogram. U.S. exports of Hawaiian papayas to Singapore in 1987 totaled only 3 tons. Total U.S. exports of papayas during this same period were 5,990 tons, with Japan accounting for 88 percent of the volume. The development of this new variety reportedly is not likely to have any effect on U.S. exports of Hawaiian papayas to Singapore.

#### Dried Fruit and Tree Nuts

--French dried prune production is expected to reach record levels in 1988 at 40,000 metric tons, up 32 percent from 1987, and 28 percent above the past 5 year average (1983-87). The increase is attributed to an expanded bearing area and the cyclically greater production potential which normally follows a more modest crop. This year's harvest contains a relatively larger proportion of rust damaged fruit, due to the cold temperatures during spring development. (See Production, Supply, and Distribution Tables for dried prunes in Northern Hemisphere countries on page 17 of the Statistical Section.)

French prune growers will continue to receive support from the European Community (EC) during 1988/89. The EC minimum price to French growers has been set at 12.03 French franc (equivalent to \$1.98/kg as of Oct. 27, 1988), up marginally from last year. The processing subsidy also is up, by 7 percent. As a result, the net cost of prunes to the processor has declined, in terms of French francs, for the third consecutive year of decline.

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: DRIED PRUNE SUBSIDY SCHEME (French Francs per Kilogram)

Marketing Years	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89
Minimum Produce Price <sup>1/</sup>	12.05	11.86	11.86	12.03
Processing subsidy.....	3.65	3.69	4.30	4.61
Net Cost To Processor.....	8.40	8.17	7.56	7.42
Average Dollar/Franc				
Exchange Rate <sup>2/</sup> .....	8.52	6.70	6.20	6.39
Net Cost in U.S. Dollars..	0.98	1.22	1.22	1.16

<sup>1/</sup> Basis 66 fruit per 500 grams. <sup>2/</sup> Average for August each year.

The larger sizes of the 1988 prune crop reduce the prospect for U.S. exports to France in 1988/89, while French exports for the year may exceed last year's record level. French prune exports, which totaled 11,125 tons in 1987/88, face stiff competition from California prunes in northern European countries.



--The EC Commission recently submitted a proposal to provide assistance to the EC tree nut sector to the European Council, the highest decision making body in the EC. The proposal is designed to combat two problems which the Commission feels erode the EC's competitiveness in this sector: the deterioration of production and trade structures with its consequences on cost and quality of products, and the inefficiency of producer organizations. To combat these problems the Commission proposes the expenditure of 235.9 million ECU (about U.S.\$270 million) in Community funds between 1990 and 1994. Expenditures by member states and grower and trading organizations would supplement these Community funds. The major focus of the programs would be aimed at the almond and filbert industries, though the sector also includes walnuts, chestnuts, and pistachios.

The proposal calls for funds to be spent on the following programs:

- establishment and expansion of producer organizations,
- market promotion activities,
- aid for storage, shelling, guaranteeing minimum quality requirements and to guarantee and regulate sales of the products,
- measures for varietal improvement and modernization of production and post harvest handling,
- structural investment in improved quality planting material, irrigation, processing and handling.

The EC Commission claims that no changes would be made in regulations affecting imports and that no funds would be spent on direct production subsidization. The Council is scheduled to debate this issue beginning in late November.

#### Other Processed Fruits

--U.S. exports of canned fruit are slow getting out of the starting gate, with exports of both canned peaches and mixed fruit for the first three months of the 1988/89 marketing year (June - August, 1988) down compared to exports for the same period last year. Exports of canned peaches are 11 percent behind last year, 2,478 metric tons in 1988/89 compared to 2,786 metric tons in 1987/88. Accounting for much of the slow start is the decline in exports to Japan, down 82 percent from this time last year. Japan is the largest importer of U.S. canned peaches, accounting for 53 percent of total U.S. canned peach exports in 1987/88.

Exports of fruit mixtures are down 22 percent for the first three months of the 1988/89 marketing year. While exports to Japan are at last year's level, exports to Hong Kong are down 33 percent. Hong Kong and Japan are the two largest markets for U.S. fruit mixtures, taking one-third of U.S. exports in 1987/88.

#### Vegetables

--Overall Spanish output of tomato products is placed at only 3 percent below the EC guarantee threshold of 667,000 metric tons, despite severe damage caused by an abnormally cool and rainy spring followed by heavy rainstorms in late June. While the same inclement weather reduced tomato production in

other countries, most notably Italy and Portugal (see July 1988 and October 1988 Horticultural Products Review), Spanish growers and processors contracted for a larger quantity of raw tomatoes than needed for the present pack. Spanish industry anticipation of possible weather induced crop losses, a chronic problem in recent years, prompted the above normal level of contracting.

The 1988/89 pack of canned whole peeled tomatoes is expected to be 196,000 tons, about 30 percent less than the EC quota allocated to Spain. However the packs of tomato paste and other tomato products are estimated to be about 8 and 19 percent higher than the EC quotas, 370,000 and 88,000 tons of raw tomatoes respectively. Under a new EC mechanism (see June 1988 Horticultural Products Review), quota quantities may be transferred from one tomato product category to another. Since the canned whole peeled tomato pack is under quota, this mechanism will enable all of Spain's paste and other tomato products to receive processing subsidies.



## WORLD RAISIN SITUATION

Major changes have occurred in the world raisin market over the past year. Poor harvests in several of the world's major raisin/sultana producing countries during 1987/88 resulted in a drawdown on world stocks to their lowest level in years. Supplies of fruit in all major producing countries, except the United States, were largely exhausted. However, low stocks have been more than offset by abundant crops being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1988/89. Since weather conditions have generally been favorable, especially during the harvest period, quality of the 1988/89 harvest has been good to excellent in all countries.

### United States

The latest USDA reports indicate that the 1988 U.S. raisin crop, which is totally produced in California, will reach approximately 326,600 sweatbox tons, well above average. Although export shipments from the United States set a record during 1987/88, shipments suffered slightly just prior to the 1988 harvest, due to the exhaustion of the supply of reserve pool raisins. These raisins are more cheaply priced to the trade and can be used to blend down export prices. The growth in U.S. export sales experienced over the last few years may not continue in 1988/89 in view of the large world supply, but this will depend on the relative value of the dollar and the price at which the fruit is offered. In order to stimulate increased sales, the industry has agreed that in 1988/89 raisin export prices should remain unchanged, at least for orders received before the end of November. At present, export prices are quoted in the region of 58 cents/lb. FAS, or about \$1,278 per metric ton.

### Greece

The 1988 Greek sultana harvest is expected to total 80,000 tons. This is double the extremely poor 1987 harvest when yields were dramatically reduced by cold, wet weather which exacerbated the spread of the phyloxera disease. The cold spring in 1987 was followed by some extremely hot, dry temperatures which lowered fruit quality. Not only is the 1988 crop much larger, but the fruit is larger in size and has better color than in 1987. Approximately 30 percent of the crop will grade No. 2 or better.

The EC discourages expansion in the area devoted to sultana production, and will pay processing subsidies for no more than 95,000 tons. However, improvements in cultural practices, including the use of higher yielding, more disease-resistant varieties planted at greater densities to improve yields and quality, are encouraged. Current EC programs call for the replacement of 40,000 hectares of vineyards on Crete with rootstock resistant to phyloxera over the next 10-15 years. To date, only about 1,100 hectares have been replanted. Uprooted vineyards must remain fallow for 2 years before replanting. Three or four additional years are required before the vines begin to bear fruit. During this period, Greek farmers receive support from the EC and the Greek Government.

On the marketing side, growers deliver their sultanas to cooperatives which subsequently offer them to packers/exporters. Exporters prefer to receive the sultanas from the cooperatives before committing them to foreign sales. This procedure tends to delay initial sales from the new crop, giving competitors

an advantage. Due to the small size of the 1987/88 harvest, exports for the year totaled only about 47,500 tons, down from 54,500 tons the preceding year. After allowing for domestic utilization, losses due to waste, foreign matter and substandard fruit, year-end stocks in 1987/88 were reduced to a negligible level.

Greece exported 56,023 tons of sultanas in calendar 1987. Of this amount, 53,734 tons were destined for EC member states, principally the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France. There were no sales to the USSR, previously a major non-member market.

GREECE: SULTANA EXPORTS  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR 1984-87  
(Metric Tons)

Destination	: 1984	: 1985	: 1986	: 1987
European Community.....:	107,624	91,775	54,012	53,734
Other West Europe.....:	2,667	2,063	1,160	NA
U.S. & Canada.....:	996	294	3	NA
Australia.....:	2,082	96	20	NA
USSR.....:	5,650	3,500	900	NA
Other Eastern Europe.....:	8,756	4,554	2,016	NA
Other.....:	3,799	1,354	239	NA
Total	: 131,569	103,636	58,350	56,023

SOURCE: NIMEXE

As of mid-October, sales from the 1988 crop totaled only about 5,000 tons. Greek sultanas were not competitively priced, especially against Turkey, its chief competitor for the EC market.

#### European Community Policies

Greece, the EC's only raisin producer of any magnitude, remains protected by various EC support measures, which may help Greece, but tend to complicate international trade. While Greek producers continually demand more assistance, the level of protection received appears to be tapering off.

The EC minimum grower price (MGP) for marketing year 1988/89, which began on September 1, was unchanged from 1987/88 at 1,331.7 European Currency Units (ECU)/ton, but 16.1 percent higher in terms of drachma (1,985,000 compared to 1,709,900). The MGP will increase by 15.55 ECU each month from November 1988 through August 1989, to cover storage costs. Processors who pay growers the official minimum price are eligible to receive a 746.47 ECU/ton processing subsidy, equivalent to 74 drachma/kg., compared to 67 drachma/kg. in 1987/88.

Greek sultana producers continue to benefit, as well, from the EC's minimum import price (MIP) system, which sets the minimum level at which non-EC country imports can enter without penalty. For the 1988/89 season, the MIP was set at 895.36 ECU's per ton for bulk packs of over 15 kg, and 1,049.148 ECU's per ton for small packs, 15 kg and under. Failure to comply with these minimums will result in the levying of countervailing charges of up to 126.45 ECU's per ton for bulk and 280.23 ECU's per ton for small packs.



EC RAISIN SUBSIDY SCHEME  
(Indicated currency per metric ton)

SEASON	MGP	SUBSIDY	NET COST OF FRUIT	GREEN EXCHANGE	NET COST OF FRUIT	DOLLAR EXCHANGE	NET COST OF FRUIT
	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRA/ECU	DRA	DRA/\$	\$
1981/82	1171.8	115.9	1196.5	61.45	73,520	57.03	1,289
1982/83	1331.7	361.4	1130.1	66.55	75,211	70.57	1,066
1983/84	1331.7	544.4	947.1	77.25	73,162	98.67	741
1984/85	1331.7	755.5	736.0	90.53	66,629	128.48	519
1985/86	1331.7	660.3	831.2	102.35	85,070	147.76	576
1986/87	1331.7	519.7	971.8	116.67	113,383	138.76	817
1987/88	1331.7	522.2	969.3	128.34	124,395	131.94	943
1988/89	1331.7	746.5	745.0	148.80	110,856	146.95	754

Note: Dollar exchange on December 31, except for 1988/89 which is November 1. Net cost of fruit makes allowance for processing losses which raises cost by 12 percent.

E.C. MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE FOR RAISINS  
UNITED KINGDOM

DATE OF ACTION	M.I.P. IN ECUS	ECU COEF- FICIENT	GREEN STERLING EXCHANGE	M.I.P. IN POUNDS	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	M.I.P. IN DOLLARS	M.I.P. IN CENTS/LB
BULK 1/							
02-Nov-87	942.48	1.189	0.656148	735.29	1.7395	1,279.03	58.02
07-Mar-88	942.48	1.200	0.656148	742.09	1.8190	1,349.86	61.23
02-May-88	942.48	1.126	0.656148	696.33	1.8750	1,305.62	59.22
04-Jul-88	942.48	1.126	0.656148	696.33	1.7085	1,189.68	53.96
01-Sep-88	895.36	1.122	0.656148	659.16	1.6693	1,100.34	49.91
RETAIL 2/							
02-Nov-87	1,060.75	1.189	0.656148	827.55	1.7395	1,439.03	65.30
07-Mar-88	1,060.75	1.200	0.656148	835.21	1.8190	1,519.25	68.91
02-May-88	1,060.75	1.126	0.656148	783.71	1.8750	1,469.46	66.65
04-Jul-88	1,060.75	1.126	0.656148	783.71	1.7085	1,338.97	60.74
01-Sep-88	1,049.15	1.122	0.656148	772.71	1.6693	1,289.33	58.48

1/ Packages over 2 kgs. 2/ Packages 2 kgs. and under.

It had been widely anticipated by the European raisin trade that the EC Commission would raise the level of the MIP for the 1988/89 marketing season to give Greek producers greater protection. However, the EC Commission decided a reduction, along with a lower schedule of countervailing duties, was more appropriate, because world raisin supplies were expected to be larger in 1988/89.

Greek sales to the EC through mid-October 1988 amounted to only a few thousands tons, whereas Turkish sales were booming. Greek growers and shippers believe the poor sales are attributable, at least in part, to lax enforcement of EC import regulations. For the last several years large tonnages of Turkish sultanas have been booked for export to Switzerland, then transshipped to the Netherlands and re-exported to other EC countries at below the MIP with no countervailing duties charged. The Greeks have also found it increasingly difficult to sell their fruit to non-EC countries. As a result, they have been pressing the EC Commission for a complete review of the dried vine fruit pricing and subsidy system in hopes of ensuring the disposal of their 1988/89 crop sultanas.

### Turkey

A record sultana harvest of 130,000 tons is forecast for Turkey in 1988/89, 18 percent above last year's 110,000 tons. Other than minor hail damage during the spring and locally high temperatures in some areas, weather conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons were favorable. As a result, the bulk of the crop, although smaller than normal, will still grade standard No. 9.

The total area in grape vineyards for sultanas is estimated to have increased from 56,970 hectares in 1987/88 to 58,786 hectares in 1988/89. The increase occurred almost entirely in the province of Magnesia, where two-thirds of Turkey's sultanas are produced. In addition to vineyard expansion, growers are trellising vines and improving rootstock in order to increase yields.

While the Government of Turkey does not set an official support price for raisins, prices are, in effect, supported by TARIS, the quasi-government cooperative. For 1988/89 TARIS has announced a purchase price for the standard No. 9's of 1,000 liras per kilogram, 76 percent higher than last year, but only 1.6 percent higher in dollar terms (US\$1.00=1,676 liras on Nov. 1, 1988). Premiums or discounts apply to other grades. Although the buying prices offered growers by the trade were higher at 1,035 to 1,050 liras/kilogram when the 1988 harvest began in August, they have trended downward because relatively small quantities have been purchased so far by TARIS. Premiums associated with cleanliness and quality are paid for sultanas dried on concrete yards, trellised and fenced, or dried under an awning.

### TURKEY: EXPORT SALES CONTRACTS FOR SULTANAS 1/ (Metric Tons)

Destination	1986/87	1987/88
European Community.....:	34,289	50,535
USSR.....:	5,307	1,635
Other Eastern Europe.....:	1,575	3,669
Africa & Middle East.....:	2,870	8,032
Other Western Europe.....:	35,593	29,602
Canada.....:	7,800	4,626
Other Western Hemisphere.....:	1,886	177
Asia & Oceania.....:	8,022	7,461
Other.....:	---	695
Total.....:	97,342	106,434

1/ Export sales or bookings not actual exports.

SOURCE: Exporters' Union, Izmir



Exports during 1987/88 totaled around 106,000 tons, compared to 97,000 tons the preceding year. Increased sales to the EC, (Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom in particular), are responsible for the larger volume.

Turkish exporters appear to have been successful in their efforts to overcome EC restrictions. In addition to direct shipments, a large portion of the volume allegedly destined for Switzerland (31,159 tons in 1986/87 and 26,294 tons in 1987/88) also ends up in the Community. Export sales for the current season (1988/89) are running well ahead of last season. Sultanas can be booked to EC non-members at rates between \$900 and \$1,100 per ton. Taking into account processing and packing costs of \$175 per ton, and an export tax of \$80 per ton, raisins purchased at 1,050 lira (\$656/ton) can be offered for export from about \$900 per ton less if the lira is devalued. Devaluation of the lira has, in fact, been the primary marketing tool of the trade in recent years. However, the lira reportedly was revalued upward in October. Raisins shipped to the Americas, the Far East, Southeast Asia, and Australia remain exempt from the export tax. The Undersecretary to the Treasury and Foreign Trade Ministry keeps track of the EC minimum import price in the currency of each EC country. This information is available to the Sultana Exporters' Association.

#### Mexico

Raisin production in Mexico is expected to decline from 11,250 tons in 1987/88 to 11,000 tons in 1988/89, due to a reduction in the area harvested, as growers shift to other crops which they regard as more profitable. Mexican exports, at 6,000 tons in 1987/88, were down 1,000 tons from 1986/87, and are expected to remain at that level in 1988/89. Mexico exported 8,373 tons of raisins in calendar 1987. The principal export destinations were the United States, 5,800 tons; Brazil, 1,300 tons; Colombia, 900 tons; and Peru, 300 tons. European and Asian countries have expressed some interest in Mexican raisins, but so far they have made no purchases.

#### South Africa

Revised production estimates for South African raisins for the 1987/88 marketing year (which are harvested in early 1988) showed an increase of 7 percent from the original estimates published in the May Horticultural Products Review. The increase is attributed to less damage than had been originally anticipated by floods in March 1988 along the Orange River, the main producing area in South Africa for raisins. Although damage is not as extensive as had been expected, production is down 10 percent from the previous season. Long-term damage to the vines is expected to cause further decreases in production for the 1988/89 marketing year from which production is expected to recover slowly.

Indications from local trade sources show that South African raisin exports for 1987/88 will be 1,000 tons less than had been originally estimated. This is a decrease of 10 percent from 1986/87. Further decreases are expected next year are also expected by the trade. South Africa is currently facing trade sanctions from various sources and no official trade data are available. Domestic consumption of raisins by South Africans has shown slight increases over the years. Actual consumption was about 7,000 tons in 1986/87, with the remaining 1,566 tons consisting of losses in the re-grading, handling, and storage processes.

## Australia

Raisin production in 1988 (corresponding to Northern Hemisphere marketing year 1987/88) is estimated only marginally higher from the first USDA estimate. Revised estimates show that exports will be 6 percent lower than the USDA's estimate. Although exports are expected to drop from initial estimates this year, they show an increase of 10 percent over the previous season.

The Australian government reduced general import tariffs on raisins and all other dried vine fruits from 25 percent to 23 percent and concessional tariffs from 20 percent to 18 percent, effective July 1, 1988. General and concessional tariffs will be phased down to 15 percent and 10 percent respectively by July 1, 1992. The lower tariffs are expected to force down the price of raisins sold on the domestic market.

Production, Supply, and Distribution tables for raisins appear on page 18 in the Statistical Section.



## WALNUT AND PISTACHIO SITUATION

### Walnuts

Walnut production for 1988 in the six major producing countries is estimated to be 453,940 metric tons, down 10 percent from 1987's record crop. However, due to large beginning stocks, estimated at 82,788 tons, the total supply available for marketing year 1988/89 will be down only two percent. The decline in output is mainly attributed to the 19-percent drop in U.S. production following 1987's record crop. Total exports, on the other hand, are expected to increase in 1988/89, fueled by another record walnut crop in China and continued gains in U.S. walnut exports.

China's walnut production continues on an upswing, spurred by large plantings in the late 1970's and improved cultivation techniques. Farmers continue to plant new walnut trees and graft improved varieties to old rootstock. Prices received by farmers went up substantially in 1988, providing further incentive to increased planting. Production in 1987 was up despite poor weather and an "off" year in the crop cycle. With improved weather and an "on" year, 1988 production is estimated to be at least 155,000 tons. Chinese exports of walnuts are increasingly being dominated by shelled walnuts, thereby relaxing the urgency of moving walnuts from the Chinese interior to Christmas markets in Western Europe. Walnut exports were 48,000 tons, in-shell equivalent, in the 1986/87 marketing year, of which 72 percent were shelled walnuts. Exports in 1987/88 are estimated at 47,000 tons, with a higher percentage of shelled nuts. With better crop quality and fewer problems harvesting the crop due to more favorable weather, 1988/89 exports should reach 53,000 tons.

India's 1988 walnut crop is estimated at 17,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year's drought-damaged harvest. Inclement weather, consisting of heavy rains in February and March, followed by warm weather in May and June, caused nuts to fall prematurely. The decline in supply is expected to reduce exports to 9,000 tons in 1988/89, 2,000 tons below the previous year. Walnut production in Turkey also will be down, as a result of a dry summer and a reduced number of bearing trees. The declining supply of walnuts in Turkey has led to a sharp drop in exports.

Italian walnut production in 1988 is expected to be only 10,000 tons, or half of 1987's unusually large crop. This below-average production resumes a trend of declining walnut output in Italy. Despite this shrinking supply, domestic walnut consumption has grown sharply in recent years. An increasing share of Italian demand is being met by U.S. walnuts. Walnut imports have also been increasing in France though at a less-dramatic pace. Walnut production in France has stagnated at 26,500 tons for the past two seasons.

### Pistachios

Pistachio production in 1988 in Greece, Italy, Syria, Turkey, and the United States is forecast at 80,390 metric tons. This is 29 percent higher than the 1987 level and an all-time high for these countries. This increase is the result of larger crops in the United States and Syria, both of which are in an on year in their alternate bearing cycles, and by a good crop in Greece despite this being an off year. With large carry-overs from the previous year's crop, the total supply in 1988 also will be at an all-time high.

Production estimates are not available for Iran and Afghanistan, though trade reports indicate that production in Iran will be up despite 1988 being an off year in Iran's production cycle.

Pistachio production continues to grow in the United States, the result of increased harvested area, which has risen to 18,010 acres in 1988. The bulk of U.S. production is consumed domestically. U.S. imports of pistachios have continued to decline from a high of 16,869 tons in 1985/86 (September/October), to only 2,258 tons in 1987/88. This decline was in part due to the imposition of an approximately 300-percent combined countervailing and anti-dumping duties imposed on Iranian pistachios in the summer of 1986, and the Presidential ban on all imports from Iran instituted in the fall of 1987. U.S. exports have grown to 4,926 tons in 1987/88 as U.S. supplies increased and world supplies decreased due to the interruption in trade with Iran as a result of the Iran/Iraq war. These patterns in U.S. pistachio trade are expected to continue in 1988/89.

The Government of Syria has been encouraging pistachio production in areas unsuitable for other crops by providing seedlings at subsidized prices. The result of these efforts has been a steady increase in production, made even more pronounced in 1988 by good rainfall this past spring. Despite this increased output, Syria remains a net importer of pistachios with the bulk of imports entering illegally from Turkey. Due to foreign exchange shortages, imports of pistachios are banned by Syria. It is expected that Syria will become a net pistachio exporter in the next 5 years, as more of the recently planted trees reach full bearing age.

Estimates of pistachio production in Turkey vary widely from source to source. A major obstacle to securing a reliable estimate is the location of production in the sparsely populated region of South-Central and Southwestern Turkey along the Syrian and Iranian borders. A further impediment to quantifying the pistachio industry in Turkey is the undocumented flow of pistachios into Turkey from Iran, and out of Turkey to Syria. Given that 1988 is an off year in the Turkish production cycle, production is estimated at only 15,000 tons. With a large crop in 1987 and with supplies from Iran disrupted, Turkey was able to export approximately 7,000 tons during 1987/88. Spain, West Germany, and the United States accounted for the bulk of these shipments.

Nearly perfect growing conditions in Greece during 1988 have produced a pistachio crop estimated at 4,000 tons, up 25 percent over the previous year. This increased production is expected to result in Greece being a net exporter of pistachios during 1988/89. Most of the exports will be to countries in Europe. Pistachio production in Italy will be negligible as a result of an off year in the production cycle. Imports will continue to flourish as the popularity of pistachios as a snack item has increased dramatically in the past few years. This phenomenon is restricted to imported nuts as the domestic pistachios are much higher priced and are utilized in processing and for export.

Production, Supply, and Distribution tables for walnuts and pistachios appear on page 19 in the Statistical Section.



Weekly Exchange Rates For Selected Foreign Currencies  
November 17, 1988

(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)

Currencies	11/17/88 Current Rate	10/17/88 Month Ago Rate	11/87 Year Ago Avg.	11/86 Two Year Ago Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.2320	1.2035	1.3164	1.3857
ECU 1/	0.8295	0.8731	0.8163	0.9735
British Pound	0.5471	0.5719	0.5634	0.7019
French Franc	5.9045	6.1735	5.7060	6.6150
West German Mark	1.7270	1.8080	1.6820	2.0331
Japanese Yen	122.2700	127.0500	135.4100	162.7500
South Korean Won	693.9000	710.0000	800.0890	870.6670
New Taiwan Dollar	28.0400	28.9000	29.7520	36.4770
Singapore Dollar	1.9409	2.0235	2.0435	2.1912
Hong Kong Dollar	7.8040	7.8102	7.7962	7.7961

1/ European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, Nov. 18, 1988

Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.

Note: The fewer foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive U.S. export products are in foreign markets. Conversely, the greater the number of foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive are foreign products in the U.S. market.

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED  
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1985/86-1988/89  
(METRIC TONS, PACKED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE 1/								
1985/86	15,159	25,741	1,566	42,466	8,032	25,186	9,248	42,466
1986/87	9,248	35,978	995	46,221	9,674	25,950	10,597	46,221
1987/88	10,597	30,380	2,431	43,408	10,637	26,274	6,497	43,408
1988/89	6,497	40,000	1,000	47,497	10,600	26,500	10,397	47,497
UNITED STATES 2/								
1985/86	56,704	134,310	1,311	192,325	48,250	85,923	58,152	192,325
1986/87	58,152	94,303	1,460	153,915	54,427	80,800	18,688	153,915
1987/88	18,688	217,182	564	236,434	59,027	106,245	71,162	236,434
1988/89	71,162	152,409	1,000	224,571	61,689	106,318	56,564	224,571
YUGOSLAVIA 3/								
1985/86	1,212	18,700	0	19,912	17,564	1,500	848	19,912
1986/87	848	11,870	0	12,718	9,389	1,500	1,829	12,718
1987/88	1,829	12,387	0	14,216	11,863	1,500	853	14,216
1988/89	853	10,000	0	10,853	9,000	1,500	353	10,853
TOTAL								
1985/86	73,075	178,751	2,877	254,703	73,846	112,609	68,248	254,703
1986/87	68,248	142,151	2,455	212,854	73,490	108,250	31,114	212,854
1987/88	31,114	259,949	2,995	294,058	81,527	134,019	78,512	294,058
1988/89	78,512	202,409	2,000	282,921	81,289	134,318	67,314	282,921

1/ Marketing years beginning in September. 2/ U.S. Production estimates on a natural conditions basis for 1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88 and 1988/89, in metric tons, are 127,900; 89,800; 206,800; and 145,200 respectively. Marketing years beginning in August. 3/ Marketing years beginning in October.

November 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA  
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION  
SELECTED COUNTRIES 1986/87-1988/89 1/  
(METRIC TONS, PACKED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR <u>1/</u>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION <u>2/</u>	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE									
	1986/87	3,000	69,000	0	72,000	54,500	2,500	15,000	72,000
	1987/88	15,000	40,000	0	55,000	47,500	5,000	2,500	55,000
	1988/89	2,500	80,000	0	82,500	55,000	4,500	23,000	82,500
MEXICO									
	1986/87	0	21,145	5	21,150	7,000	14,150	0	21,150
	1987/88	0	11,250	54	11,304	6,000	5,304	0	11,304
	1988/89	0	11,000	30	11,030	6,000	5,030	0	11,030
TURKEY									
	1986/87	8,000	110,000	0	118,000	97,000	12,000	9,000	118,000
	1987/88	9,000	110,000	0	119,000	106,000	13,000	0	119,000
	1988/89	0	130,000	0	130,000	110,000	15,000	5,000	130,000
UNITED STATES <u>3/</u>									
	1986/87	184,066	230,751	5,572	420,389	87,370	206,956	126,063	420,389
	1987/88	126,063	292,600	7,902	426,565	100,460	220,719	105,386	426,565
	1988/89	105,386	296,000	6,000	407,386	100,000	232,000	75,386	407,386
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
	1986/87	195,066	430,896	5,577	631,539	245,870	235,606	150,063	631,539
	1987/88	150,063	453,850	7,956	611,869	259,960	244,023	107,886	611,869
	1988/89	107,886	517,000	6,030	630,916	271,000	256,530	103,386	630,916
ARGENTINA									
	1986/87	513	6,000	0	6,513	1,000	4,300	1,213	6,513
	1987/88	1,213	7,000	0	8,213	2,500	4,300	1,413	8,213
AUSTRALIA <u>4/</u>									
	1986/87	14,932	63,991	3,961	82,884	41,821	31,425	9,638	82,884
	1987/88	9,638	74,029	3,500	87,167	46,000	28,500	12,667	87,167
CHILE									
	1986/87	155	9,000	0	9,155	8,210	600	345	9,155
	1987/88	345	10,500	0	10,845	9,000	750	1,095	10,845
SOUTH AFRICA									
	1986/87	14,405	30,595	0	45,000	22,804	9,013	13,183	45,000
	1987/88	13,183	25,500	0	38,683	20,000	9,100	9,583	38,683
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
	1986/87	30,005	109,586	3,961	143,552	73,835	45,338	24,379	143,552
	1987/88	24,379	117,029	3,500	144,908	77,500	42,650	24,758	144,908
GRAND TOTAL									
	1986/87	225,071	540,482	9,538	775,091	319,705	280,944	174,442	775,091
	1987/88	174,442	570,879	11,456	756,777	337,460	286,673	132,644	756,777

1/ 1988/89 figures are forecasts. Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in August. Southern Hemisphere raisins are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa and March 1 in Australia. 2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purposes. 3/ U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to make them line up with the other supply and distribution elements. Production estimates on a sweatbox weight basis for 1986/87, 1987/88, 1988/89, respectively, in metric tons, are 253,016, 324,800, 324,000. U.S. import data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Export data are from the Raisin Administrative Committee. 4/ Includes sultanas and lexia raisins (mostly muscats).

November 1988

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA  
Foreign Production Estimate Division, FAS/USDA



WALNUTS: PRODUCTION SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION  
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

Country/ Year <sup>1/</sup>	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIB
China (Mainland)								
1986/87	0	136,000	0	136,000	47,700	88,300	0	136,000
1987/88	0	147,000	0	147,000	47,000	100,000	0	147,000
1988/89	0	155,000	0	155,000	53,000	102,000	0	155,000
France								
1986/87	0	27,900	6,600	34,500	10,700	23,800	0	34,500
1987/88	0	26,500	6,400	32,900	12,000	20,900	0	32,900
1988/89	0	26,500	7,000	33,500	10,500	23,000	0	33,500
India								
1986/87	4,480	23,000	0	27,480	12,000	12,000	3,480	27,480
1987/88	3,480	20,000	0	23,480	11,000	11,000	1,480	23,480
1988/89	1,480	17,000	0	18,480	9,000	9,000	480	18,480
Italy								
1986/87	100	12,000	7,838	19,938	1,944	17,894	100	19,938
1987/88	100	20,000	8,000	28,100	1,800	20,300	6,000	28,100
1988/89	6,000	10,000	6,500	22,500	1,500	20,500	500	22,500
Turkey								
1986/87	5,000	68,000	0	73,000	5,000	63,000	5,000	73,000
1987/88	5,000	65,000	0	70,000	2,000	62,000	6,000	70,000
1988/89	6,000	64,000	0	70,000	3,000	61,000	6,000	70,000
United States								
1986/87	65,762	163,290	3,088	232,140	68,143	131,080	32,909	232,140
1987/88	32,909	224,070	549	257,528	72,706	115,514	69,308	257,528
1988/89	69,308	181,440	2,000	252,748	75,000	125,000	52,748	252,748
Total								
1986/87	75,342	430,190	17,526	523,058	145,487	336,082	41,489	523,058
1987/88	41,489	502,570	14,949	559,008	146,506	329,714	82,788	559,008
1988/89	82,788	453,940	15,500	552,228	152,000	340,500	59,728	552,228

1/ Marketing years are as follows: Aug.-July United States; Sept.-Aug. Italy, Turkey; Oct.-Sept. China, France, and India.

PISTACHIOS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION  
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

Country/ Year <sup>1/</sup>	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIB
Greece								
1986/87	100	2,296	200	2,596	36	2,530	30	2,596
1987/88	30	3,200	100	3,330	35	2,900	395	3,330
1988/89	395	4,000	30	4,425	800	3,150	475	4,425
Italy								
1986/87	2,900	300	1,470	4,670	547	2,723	1,400	4,670
1987/88	1,400	4,300	3,000	8,700	1,100	4,200	3,400	8,700
1988/89	3,400	300	4,000	7,700	500	5,500	1,700	7,700
Syria								
1986/87	460	14,300	1,000	15,760	0	15,000	760	15,760
1987/88	760	15,000	1,000	16,760	0	16,000	760	16,760
1988/89	760	18,000	500	19,260	500	17,500	1,260	19,260
Turkey								
1986/87	17,000	20,000	0	37,000	2,000	17,000	18,000	37,000
1987/88	18,000	25,000	0	43,000	7,000	20,000	16,000	43,000
1988/89	16,000	15,000	0	31,000	5,000	18,000	8,000	31,000
United States								
1986/87	1,996	33,970	2,472	38,438	3,544	23,237	11,657	38,438
1987/88	11,657	15,010	2,258	28,925	4,926	18,670	5,329	28,925
1988/89	5,329	43,090	1,000	49,419	6,000	31,419	12,000	49,419
Total								
1986/87	22,456	70,866	5,142	98,464	6,127	60,490	31,847	98,464
1987/88	31,847	62,510	6,358	100,715	13,061	61,770	25,884	100,715
1988/89	25,884	80,390	5,530	111,804	12,800	75,569	23,435	111,804

1/ Marketing years are as follows: Sept.-Aug. Italy, Syria, United States; Oct.-Sept. Greece, Turkey.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT								BERMUDA & CARIBB..							8
APPLES.....(JUL)	15,498	14,677	24,832	27,792	293,211	293,211	293,211	ORANGES.....(NOV)	20,379	18,190	383,355	321,902	396,542		
CANADA.....	2,989	5,470	7,673	13,106	41,099	41,099	41,099	CANADA.....	5,472	4,660	104,871	90,624	110,808		
EC-TWELVE.....	545	1,122	1,056	1,230	28,273	28,273	28,273	EC-TWELVE.....		138	17,529	4,001	17,529		
UNITED KINGDOM..	527	896	962	1,004	16,073	16,073	16,073	OTHER WEST EUROPE..			2,481	1,276	2,481		
NETHERLANDS.....			76		9,265	9,265	9,265	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	14,853	13,038	257,902	223,303	265,042		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	308	146	433	233	29,790	29,790	29,790	JAPAN.....	4,729	5,245	117,971	113,613	121,299		
SWEDEN.....	128		133	2	12,381	12,381	12,381	HONG KONG.....	8,876	6,433	100,426	72,592	103,917		
FINLAND.....	24		24		8,631	8,631	8,631	MID. EAST & N. AFR		20	112	20	112		
NORWAY.....			32	18	7,165	7,165	7,165	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	50	281	353	2,486	457		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	10,839	7,332	14,326	11,290	145,140	145,140	145,140	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	54	100	182	107		
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6,546	3,032	8,044	3,601	73,641	73,641	73,641	OTHER.....			5	9	5		
HONG KONG.....	2,595	1,326	3,676	2,343	40,083	40,083	40,083	GRAPES.....(JUN)	28,622	28,336	57,228	62,361	111,588		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	181	23	197	233	27,553	27,553	27,553	CANADA.....	17,763	18,852	33,739	41,588	64,862		
SAUDI ARABIA.....					17,381	17,381	17,381	EC-TWELVE.....	468	322	4,375	3,668	6,049		
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	141	22	157	169	9,128	9,128	9,128	OTHER WEST EUROPE..			209	74	209		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	518	358	824	1,106	17,577	17,577	17,577	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	10,045	8,747	17,911	15,807	32,465		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	109	225	302	587	3,713	3,713	3,713	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4,924	3,278	7,453	3,416	10,522		
OTHER.....	8		20	6	66	66	66	HONG KONG.....	3,100	3,279	5,393	6,279	9,183		
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	911	665	11,660	13,327	11,660	11,660	11,660	JAPAN.....	668	645	934	1,096	4,767		
CANADA.....	44	106	1,009	1,408	1,009	1,009	1,009	SINGAPORE.....	572	612	1,965	2,041	3,537		
EC-TWELVE.....	318	331	5,422	7,324	5,422	5,422	5,422	MID. EAST & N. AFR	35	91	157	426	611		
FRANCE.....	195	25	3,757	3,933	3,757	3,757	3,757	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	283	299	708	645	4,450		
UNITED KINGDOM..	108	163	1,084	1,853	1,084	1,084	1,084	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	25	129	153	1,054		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	84	72	370	1,203	370	370	370	PEARS.....(JUL)	2,415	3,191	7,150	8,204	43,830		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	463	155	4,811	3,376	4,811	4,811	4,811	CANADA.....	1,410	2,684	4,831	7,443	18,997		
JAPAN.....	463	147	4,803	3,357	4,803	4,803	4,803	EC-TWELVE.....			11	19	2,284		
MID. EAST & N. AFR			5	5	5	5	5	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	262		364		9,796		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	1	40	5	40	40	40	SWEDEN.....	246		349		8,959		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			2		2	2	2	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	177	123	891	191	2,029		
OTHER.....				10				MID. EAST & N. AFR	242	213	458	213	5,596		
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,143	1,601	9,602	12,459	10,548	10,548	10,548	SAUDI ARABIA.....					2,677		
CANADA.....	291	515	6,706	9,022	7,010	7,010	7,010	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	202	135	332	135	2,526		
EC-TWELVE.....	159	152	537	439	632	632	632	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	324	154	593	290	4,973		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..		24	65	115	66	66	66	MEXICO.....	245	72	448	178	3,282		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	689	907	2,167	2,703	2,761	2,761	2,761	PANAMA.....	74	81	135	105	725		
JAPAN.....	679	889	2,008	2,262	2,586	2,586	2,586	BRAZIL.....					607		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	3	61	99	61	61	61	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		17	4	48	156		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR				29				PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	3,861	6,816	32,879	37,990	34,747		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			16	1	18	18	18	CANADA.....	1,038	1,808	11,071	16,535	11,544		
CHERRIES, SW&TT(MAY)	340	221	23,340	24,984	24,254	24,254	24,254	EC-TWELVE.....	574	661	2,849	3,210	3,397		
CANADA.....	110	78	5,843	5,508	6,297	6,297	6,297	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	422	560	1,080	755	1,187		
EC-TWELVE.....	180	31	2,510	2,223	2,791	2,791	2,791	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,676	3,643	17,346	16,538	17,962		
UNITED KINGDOM..	37		1,610	1,973	1,689	1,689	1,689	HONG KONG.....	486	465	10,871	6,028	11,073		
GERMANY, FED. REP	97		584	33	731	731	731	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,009	2,791	5,132	9,091	5,414		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..			723	871	723	723	723	MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	5	67	20	73		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	50	112	14,190	16,313	14,357	14,357	14,357	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	121	130	390	850	494		
JAPAN.....	40	112	11,692	14,373	11,842	11,842	11,842	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	11	76	81	91		
HONG KONG.....			1,985	1,228	1,987	1,987	1,987	KIWI FRUIT.....(OCT)	41	240	9,079	12,127	9,079		
MID. EAST & N. AFR			11	34	11	11	11	CANADA.....	24	231	2,098	2,937	2,098		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			54	32	67	67	67	EC-TWELVE.....			2,781	2,312	2,781		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			5	3	5	5	5	NETHERLANDS.....			1,974	1,395	1,974		
OTHER.....			3		3	3	3	GERMANY, FED. REP			332	395	332		
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)	5,547	5,712	5,547	5,712	461,976	461,976	461,976	OTHER WEST EUROPE..			1,772	1,483	1,772		
CANADA.....	1,133	1,155	1,133	1,155	36,365	36,365	36,365	SWEDEN.....			642	603	642		
EC-TWELVE.....	513	1,258	513	1,258	140,035	140,035	140,035	FINLAND.....			437	568	437		
FRANCE.....	13	563	18	563	61,642	61,642	61,642	AUSTRIA.....			370	203	370		
NETHERLANDS.....	496	573	496	573	27,136	27,136	27,136	SWITZERLAND.....			314	78	314		
GERMANY, FED. REP		18		18	17,975	17,975	17,975	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1	9	2,313	5,269	2,313		
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR		66		66	15,919	15,919	15,919	JAPAN.....			2,015	3,834	2,015		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..		17		17	2,862	2,862	2,862	MID. EAST & N. AFR	15		107	94	107		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,900	3,266	3,900	3,266	281,959	281,959	281,959	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1			23			
JAPAN.....	3,166	2,170	3,166	2,170	242,139	242,139	242,139	BERMUDA & CARIBB..							
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	524	594	524	594	31,903	31,903	31,903	CANNED FRUIT							
MID. EAST & N. AFR					79	79	79	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	14	97	168	324	749		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		5		5	143	143	143	CANADA.....		3	51	138	95		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		12		12	33	33	33	EC-TWELVE.....		3	4	3	105		
LEMONS.....(AUG)	9,085	10,023	19,375	21,006	139,205	139,205	139,205	NETHERLANDS.....			3		51		
CANADA.....	409	571	887	1,207	7,101	7,101	7,101	FRANCE.....					46		
EC-TWELVE.....			80	41	2,722	2,722	2,722	OTHER WEST EUROPE..					30		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..					230	230	230	EAST ASIA & PACIF..		53	68	137	327		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	8,676	9,423	18,409	19,718	128,431	128,431	128,431	JAPAN.....	4	47	27	76	218		
JAPAN.....	8,002	8,767	17,441	18,532	117,938	117,938	117,938	HONG KONG.....			19		41		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		29		29	720	720	720	KOREA, REPUBLIC O					34		
BERMUDA & CARIBB..					1	1	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	35	3	169		
OTHER.....				10				SAUDI ARABIA.....			30	2	59		
LIMES.....(APR)	136	169	2,821	1,552	4,110	4,110	4,110	KUWAIT.....		1		1	58		
CANADA.....	22	89	499	417	1,115	1,115	1,115	QATAR.....					36		
EC-TWELVE.....	44	78	258	884	357	357	357	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2		2	7	5		
FRANCE.....	31	48	86	545	489	489	489	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	36	10	36	17		
NETHERLANDS.....	1	10	32	70	146	146	146	CHERRIES, MARAC(JUL)	229	373	699	756	2,238		
UNITED KINGDOM..	12	20	85	235	146	146	146	CANADA.....	71	22	80	25	93		
OTHER WEST EUROPE..				27	50	50	50	EC-TWELVE.....	5		19	11	172		
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	70	1	2,060	223	2,077	2,077	2,077	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	2		15	73		
MALAYSIA.....			856		872	872	872	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	124	330	534	671	1,666		
HONG KONG.....	51		743		743	743	743	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	47	119	219	317	787		
JAPAN.....	19		251	221	251	251	251	HONG KONG.....	11	24	105	86	367		
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			4		4	4	4	MID. EAST & N. AFR		1	14	2	67		



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
	1937	1938	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON		1937	1938	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)							PRUNES.....(AUG)	5,663	5,792	9,229	9,494	59,027	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	28	11	40	17	101		CANADA.....	505	509	706	802	3,261	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	9	11	14	65		EC-TWELVE.....	2,384	2,899	3,795	4,133	28,362	
CHERRIES, SW&T(JUL)	483	652	1,603	1,520	5,422		GERMANY, FED. REP	605	628	1,181	973	9,652	
CANADA.....	46	193	343	457	1,833		ITALY.....	671	1,365	1,166	1,700	8,288	
EC-TWELVE.....	272	284	795	521	1,615		UNITED KINGDOM...	265	147	307	276	3,267	
GERMANY, FED. REP	137	.	366	2	634		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,760	1,462	2,479	2,230	8,057	
NETHERLANDS.....	66	151	261	238	524		SWEDEN.....	371	273	672	539	3,485	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	35	133	120	270	278		FINLAND.....	1,118	902	1,418	1,131	2,280	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	2	52	2	101		NORWAY.....	231	166	326	365	1,434	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	146	158	389	519	1,766		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	758	736	1,682	2,056	14,316	
JAPAN.....	24	67	99	280	628		JAPAN.....	549	389	1,311	1,329	9,925	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	38	52	127	112	620		CHINA (TAIWAN)...	45	108	62	271	1,441	
SINGAPORE.....	60	16	109	74	367		MID. EAST & N. AFR	97	31	269	57	1,842	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	19	3	93		LAT. AMER., EX CARR	158	122	281	156	2,802	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	12	4	15	20		BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	33	16	60	374	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	.	3	5		OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	15	
PEACHES.....(JUN)	1,114	2,631	3,900	5,109	18,622		FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)						
CANADA.....	177	217	548	767	2,313		(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)						
EC-TWELVE.....	1	4	41	173	265		GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	116	208	1,781	2,157	2,009	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	8	75	141	397		CANADA.....	9	3	63	53	71	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	373	2,317	2,949	3,732	14,418		EC-TWELVE.....	1	40	563	783	622	
JAPAN.....	292	1,579	1,366	1,764	9,899		FRANCE.....	.	40	343	574	403	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	328	583	918	1,450	2,866		GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	155	.	155	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	43	48	112	352		ITALY.....	.	.	63	191	63	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	55	40	196	168	731		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	11	26	12	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	43	15	146		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	148	665	1,087	790	
PEARS.....(JUN)	43	99	154	276	1,018		JAPAN.....	35	108	544	604	629	
CANADA.....	7	33	13	53	155		HONG KONG.....	3	25	54	130	81	
EC-TWELVE.....	3	.	46	48	48		MID. EAST & N. AFR	46	12	433	156	457	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	13	18	39	132		SAUDI ARABIA.....	15	.	196	67	209	
NORWAY.....	4	.	18	23	101		UNITED ARAB EMIRA	26	2	109	59	114	
SWEDEN.....	.	.	.	.	31		OMAN.....	1	1	76	8	78	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	48	75	110	409		LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	19	.	
JAPAN.....	9	18	22	21	206		BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	5	47	32	57	
SINGAPORE.....	.	4	17	14	51		OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.	
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	6	3	.	3	41		ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	264	676	3,716	6,602	4,405	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	3	12	17	171		CANADA.....	15	24	605	154	618	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	10	7	78		EC-TWELVE.....	1	216	1,140	2,222	1,424	
KUWAIT.....	2	.	2	3	40		FRANCE.....	.	176	1,082	2,005	1,332	
EGYPT.....	.	.	.	.	34		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	9	125	11	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	.	13	.	53		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	74	266	494	2,719	634	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	2	14	11	50		JAPAN.....	.	172	175	1,242	200	
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	492	877	4,621	7,840	7,234		HONG KONG.....	.	46	84	584	157	
CANADA.....	376	435	3,151	3,710	4,662		SINGAPORE.....	26	43	88	297	110	
EC-TWELVE.....	30	282	583	2,582	1,350		CHINA (TAIWAN)...	25	.	74	116	83	
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	91	174	761	478		MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	67	1,160	708	1,330	
NETHERLANDS.....	30	97	339	815	478		SAUDI ARABIA.....	63	15	442	201	503	
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	38	30	197	154		UNITED ARAB EMIRA	42	25	352	250	370	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	44	107	316	787	532		OMAN.....	.	7	155	73	200	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	38	15	364	585	394		LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	13	19	41	23	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	32	22	88	25		BERMUDA & CARIBB..	38	91	258	610	332	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	2	58	15	100		OTHER.....	.	.	30	23	32	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	4	64	74	106		GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	191	169	2,662	3,980	2,845	
OTHER.....	.	.	64	.	64		CANADA.....	38	48	503	493	557	
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	2,230	2,444	7,010	6,175	24,531		EC-TWELVE.....	10	22	259	771	281	
CANADA.....	253	539	1,718	1,326	6,591		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	11	39	146	44	
EC-TWELVE.....	6	.	51	57	415		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	143	87	1,808	2,218	1,907	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41	26	165	169	969		JAPAN.....	141	84	1,778	2,042	1,876	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,775	1,644	4,260	3,633	13,201		MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	39	347	39	
JAPAN.....	317	1,011	1,051	1,733	5,285		LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	.	14	2	14	
HONG KONG.....	782	144	1,669	735	3,418		BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	.	3	3	
SINGAPORE.....	207	80	523	269	1,784		ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,079	959	10,766	11,951	12,111	
PHILIPPINES.....	307	336	538	450	1,470		CANADA.....	507	443	4,529	4,272	5,250	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	109	207	311	1,079		EC-TWELVE.....	217	108	2,882	3,487	3,116	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	103	96	408	547	1,552		GERMANY, FED. REP	72	13	1,089	869	1,146	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	41	29	201	131	724		NETHERLANDS.....	11	7	808	1,331	834	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.		UNITED KINGDOM...	64	48	579	751	616	
RAISINS.....(AUG)	12,333	10,452	21,914	20,954	97,446		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	140	141	1,006	984	1,141	
CANADA.....	602	684	1,202	1,430	4,311		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	165	203	1,601	2,420	1,805	
EC-TWELVE.....	6,005	3,916	10,086	8,179	43,896		CHINA (TAIWAN)...	56	13	482	428	533	
UNITED KINGDOM...	2,207	1,823	4,143	4,128	20,237		HONG KONG.....	38	51	339	423	396	
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,286	819	2,322	1,645	9,909		NEW ZEALAND.....	10	16	247	75	294	
DENMARK.....	1,899	834	2,380	1,378	6,843		JAPAN.....	39	40	276	906	289	
NETHERLANDS.....	313	190	516	525	4,427		MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	31	312	533	323	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,052	3,202	3,938	4,752	9,956		LAT. AMER., EX CARR	32	21	336	171	361	
SWEDEN.....	1,202	1,542	1,765	1,987	4,749		BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	12	94	84	110	
FINLAND.....	549	868	1,279	1,463	2,324		OTHER.....	.	.	5	1	5	
NORWAY.....	278	739	814	1,192	2,162		GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	169	144	1,602	1,878	1,867	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,266	2,361	6,187	6,183	35,060		CANADA.....	156	136	914	474	1,119	
JAPAN.....	2,239	1,319	4,459	4,420	24,305		EC-TWELVE.....	.	3	128	366	140	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	378	216	602	250	2,329		OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	177	64	188	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	29	52	71	105	1,501		SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	173	60	184	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	20	29	56	371		EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	.	328	846	355	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	20		JAPAN.....	.	.	160	799	172	
							CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10	.	105	35	116	
							HONG KONG.....	.	.	57	7	61	
							MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	101	.	
							BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	5	56	27	65	

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (REG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (REG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON
	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT			1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)						FRANCE.....	401	214	592	394	5,015
ORANGE, CNF... (DEC)	248	689	3,075	3,699	3,708	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	820	464	1,450	831	7,908
CANADA.....	1	27	84	101	160	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,967	4,488	6,709	7,568	63,400
EC-TWELVE.....	48	69	636	596	711	JAPAN.....	2,879	3,270	4,425	5,344	45,390
GERMANY, FED. REP	24	.	317	161	384	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	583	713	1,130	1,212	8,763
DENMARK.....	24	.	184	28	190	MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	.	73	14	603
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	31	320	288	383	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	82	179	206	328	1,996
SWITZERLAND.....	.	5	143	80	175	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	17	103	76	1,003
SWEDEN.....	.	.	113	127	131	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	48
NORWAY.....	.	26	63	31	72	TOM., PST&PULP. (JUL)	354	2,242	926	3,373	5,327
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	187	65	1,531	1,492	1,803	CANADA.....	145	276	355	587	1,208
MALAYSIA.....	70	13	433	201	504	EC-TWELVE.....	15	1,045	20	1,117	103
HONG KONG.....	60	11	400	374	441	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	5	.
SINGAPORE.....	32	.	293	175	308	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	107	863	377	1,325	2,963
JAPAN.....	.	18	206	193	267	JAPAN.....	66	725	216	1,049	2,123
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	422	283	940	377	FR PACIFIC ISLAND	16	39	69	90	318
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	422	270	467	358	MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	2	29	21	264
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	30	10	67	12	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	21	12	70	87	299
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	43	196	184	247	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	52	43	76	230	488
OTHER.....	.	2	15	32	15	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	2
FRESH VEGETABLES						TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	269	708	837	1,461	3,814
ASPARAGUS..... (OCT)	11	48	9,320	13,329	9,320	CANADA.....	141	608	565	1,218	2,272
CANADA.....	9	27	3,865	4,638	3,865	EC-TWELVE.....	15	.	15	.	26
EC-TWELVE.....	1	20	1,017	1,811	1,017	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	5	2
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	19	503	835	503	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	77	93	165	170	1,025
ITALY.....	.	.	493	840	493	JAPAN.....	62	75	123	91	460
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	377	751	377	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	.	.	.	.	161
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	1	3,034	6,101	3,034	SINGAPORE.....	4	.	23	42	152
JAPAN.....	.	1	2,841	5,841	2,841	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	.	20	125
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	2	2	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	.	16	71
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	1,020	24	1,020	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	9	1	25
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,020	24	1,020	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	36	3	80	24	393
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	3	2	3	NETHL. ANTILLES...	18	.	20	12	191
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1	BERMUDA.....	15	.	46	4	103
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	OTHER.....	.	.	.	28	.
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	7,869	9,012	113,115	179,614	113,115	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	4,030	3,946	8,929	11,087	47,508
CANADA.....	6,275	6,178	95,836	158,275	95,836	CANADA.....	.	111	887	245	3,066
EC-TWELVE.....	5	.	2,317	1,685	2,317	EC-TWELVE.....	146	534	372	1,665	4,484
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	191	75	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	23	55	41	1,033
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,313	2,438	12,768	16,345	12,768	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,542	3,256	7,525	9,026	37,960
HONG KONG.....	1,215	2,131	11,632	14,821	11,632	JAPAN.....	3,151	2,833	6,452	7,422	32,237
MID. EAST & N. AFR	44	3	612	56	612	AUSTRALIA.....	336	331	898	1,257	4,201
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	80	217	180	1,053	180	MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	3	76	28	699
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	152	126	1,328	1,498	1,328	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	10	.	10	72
OTHER.....	.	.	.	6	.	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	.	14	4	193
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	OTHER.....	.	8	.	23	.
ONION..... (OCT)	5,991	17,313	76,536	104,391	76,536	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	7,093	11,076	24,768	31,292	108,263
CANADA.....	1,898	2,430	54,140	41,616	54,140	CANADA.....	.	59	111	106	370
EC-TWELVE.....	10	42	1,000	1,061	1,000	EC-TWELVE.....	.	9	394	22	589
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	46	.	252	924	252	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6,873	10,694	23,822	30,262	104,582
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,137	13,254	16,199	52,511	16,199	JAPAN.....	5,674	9,167	20,189	25,645	88,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,319	1,410	5,602	10,075	5,602	MID. EAST & N. AFR	164	200	343	464	1,467
JAPAN.....	124	10,320	4,290	36,200	4,290	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	.	4	37	52
HONG KONG.....	1,300	1,134	4,113	5,971	4,113	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	54	100	94	348	1,204
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	150	112	150	OTHER.....	.	13	.	53	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	692	1,597	3,981	6,864	3,981	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	284	352	2,368	2,900	3,345
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	129	.	838	1,257	838	CANADA.....	80	136	949	897	1,248
OTHER.....	27	.	77	45	77	EC-TWELVE.....	130	37	701	881	1,014
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	UNITED KINGDOM...	35	15	270	449	421
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	390	1,297	44,023	30,754	44,023	GERMANY, FED. REP	81	3	271	272	341
CANADA.....	658	732	41,404	27,165	41,404	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	2	158	257	232
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	54	.	54	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	50	48	339	489	473
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	14	19	14	AUSTRALIA.....	15	10	195	345	248
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	48	77	351	701	351	JAPAN.....	7	37	85	107	102
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	63	.	63	OTHER PACIFIC IS.	28	.	37	29	96
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	89	395	1,422	1,993	1,422	MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	7	52	70	88
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	90	92	698	847	698	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	109	127	230	253
OTHER.....	6	.	17	29	17	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	5	28	44	35
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	OTHER.....	.	6	13	32	24
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	65	624	5,675	4,472	5,675	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,129	2,159	11,220	13,663	18,193
CANADA.....	65	547	5,144	3,905	5,144	CANADA.....	132	101	1,447	1,288	1,979
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	18	.	EC-TWELVE.....	592	340	5,090	5,508	7,415
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	19	22	211	22	UNITED KINGDOM...	144	89	1,791	1,882	2,770
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	58	151	172	151	GERMANY, FED. REP	322	166	1,815	2,097	2,602
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	358	165	358	NETHERLANDS.....	35	32	516	528	760
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	157	105	1,492	1,487	2,057
TOMATOES..... (OCT)	4,014	6,226	63,503	76,778	63,503	SWITZERLAND.....	58	18	535	441	713
CANADA.....	3,430	5,040	61,069	72,548	61,069	SWEDEN.....	32	34	457	526	630
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	68	62	68	NORWAY.....	37	23	279	238	382
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	96	.	FINLAND.....	30	30	211	274	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	545	1,155	2,041	3,550	2,041	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	204	1,561	2,839	5,068	6,195
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	7	6	70	202	70	JAPAN.....	106	1,398	1,713	3,715	4,535
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	32	24	252	303	252	AUSTRALIA.....	70	80	854	904	1,290
OTHER.....	.	.	4	17	4	MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	30	40	78	50
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	.	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	11	11	154	91	275
CANNED VEGETABLES						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	11	90	108	99
CORN..... (AUG)	8,540	6,689	13,795	13,112	109,237	OTHER.....	.	.	69	37	122
CANADA.....	53	82	71	159	574	POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)	1,401	2,119	19,874	23,816	19,874
EC-TWELVE.....	3,543	1,459	5,183	4,137	33,705						
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,348	688	2,074	2,503	15,446						
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,371	417	1,952	657	9,101						



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1967	1968	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1967	1968	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	1
CANADA.....	79	53	723	497	723	OTHER.....	-	20	-	20	26
EC-TWELVE.....	164	169	2,545	3,685	2,545	ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	16,966	24,772	29,442	47,130	127,013
FRANCE.....	-	-	1,001	38	1,001	CANADA.....	518	372	1,069	654	2,688
NETHERLANDS.....	55	54	619	509	619	EC-TWELVE.....	11,412	11,642	19,452	27,652	75,407
UNITED KINGDOM.....	57	96	528	2,734	528	GERMANY, FED. REP	7,121	5,280	11,361	14,980	40,581
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	71	42	383	624	383	FRANCE.....	1,233	1,167	2,326	2,982	10,094
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,011	1,782	15,587	17,836	15,587	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	3,062	2,760	3,775	5,433	11,710
JAPAN.....	869	1,629	13,832	15,684	13,832	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,422	1,655	2,744	4,616	18,933
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	-	94	165	94	JAPAN.....	1,142	782	2,070	2,976	14,256
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	56	74	505	702	505	MID. EAST & N. AFR	388	227	632	571	5,117
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	19	21	19	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	61	23	116	56	1,097
OTHER.....	-	-	18	236	18	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	6	38
POTATO, DRIED (OCT)	404	461	5,283	5,147	5,283	OTHER.....	103	8,093	1,651	8,143	12,622
CANADA.....	392	415	4,258	3,712	4,258	PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	96	146	964	1,452	964
EC-TWELVE.....	-	-	137	99	137	CANADA.....	56	59	626	534	626
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	-	57	155	57	EC-TWELVE.....	32	23	244	421	244
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	30	562	948	562	UNITED KINGDOM.....	11	5	81	131	81
JAPAN.....	-	21	310	779	310	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-	-	62	18	62
SINGAPORE.....	-	-	89	29	89	GERMANY, FED. REP	-	18	47	80	47
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	0	111	80	111	NETHERLANDS.....	21	-	40	168	40
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	-	65	79	65	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	10	37	95	37
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	42	30	42	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	30	32	155	32
OTHER.....	-	15	1	45	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	4	-
TREE NUTS						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	24	22	242	22
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	605	1,377	1,143	3,220	6,091	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	1	1	1
CANADA.....	50	50	50	90	589	ALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	763	831	1,334	1,467	8,265
EC-TWELVE.....	116	122	264	860	1,176	CANADA.....	224	195	293	331	1,223
FRANCE.....	-	20	14	211	271	EC-TWELVE.....	400	356	717	544	3,212
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	20	322	219	GERMANY, FED. REP	363	272	544	358	1,248
NETHERLANDS.....	54	21	54	120	155	SPAIN.....	18	18	49	33	702
ITALY.....	-	-	42	100	143	NETHERLANDS.....	18	-	18	-	445
GREECE.....	45	-	45	-	130	GREECE.....	-	38	-	77	441
UNITED KINGDOM.....	-	76	61	92	129	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	31	50	37	57	431
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	20	-	20	15	41	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	224	186	457	2,447
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	242	43	423	911	AUSTRALIA.....	-	61	67	113	874
JAPAN.....	15	78	27	200	776	JAPAN.....	10	135	31	222	787
MID. EAST & N. AFR	91	120	117	215	1,119	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	41	22	85	97	635
ISRAEL.....	69	10	69	29	399	MID. EAST & N. AFR	35	-	81	33	772
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	-	10	-	10	207	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	19	24	140
JORDAN.....	-	100	5	100	180	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	0	0	0	12
SAUDI ARABIA.....	22	-	44	52	173	OTHER.....	-	5	-	21	28
KUWAIT.....	-	-	-	25	148	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	25	62	25	62	716
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	56	29	100	32	364	CANADA.....	-	-	-	-	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	28	EC-TWELVE.....	-	13	-	13	95
OTHER.....	249	314	549	1,583	1,364	FRANCE.....	-	-	-	-	56
INDIA.....	249	314	549	1,583	1,364	UNITED KINGDOM.....	-	-	-	-	31
PECANS, UNSHLD (OCT)	45	194	662	1,273	662	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	11	6	11	337
CANADA.....	3	10	140	143	140	JAPAN.....	-	11	-	11	172
EC-TWELVE.....	30	119	347	552	347	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1	-	1	-	103
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	176	30	176	HONG KONG.....	5	-	5	-	48
NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	57	95	57	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	180
UNITED KINGDOM.....	11	32	54	204	54	ISRAEL.....	-	-	-	-	180
ITALY.....	20	-	48	79	45	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	38	19	38	76
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	12	7	80	50	80	MEXICO.....	18	38	18	38	72
SWITZERLAND.....	-	-	62	41	62	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	2
SWEDEN.....	5	7	14	7	14	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	63	44	63	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	3,223	4,190	7,172	11,166	33,066
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	1	15	1	CANADA.....	171	120	282	292	1,055
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	57	30	466	30	EC-TWELVE.....	1,996	2,690	5,035	7,360	20,711
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	2	-	GERMANY, FED. REP	1,266	1,358	2,908	4,139	10,092
OTHER.....	-	-	1	1	1	FRANCE.....	256	593	984	1,000	4,019
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	3,349	1,189	3,946	1,942	51,548	UNITED KINGDOM.....	35	206	400	1,134	3,103
CANADA.....	254	264	254	479	1,924	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	439	163	669	560	2,499
EC-TWELVE.....	2,635	672	2,672	726	41,483	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	362	913	805	2,327	7,127
SPAIN.....	243	469	243	469	13,870	JAPAN.....	218	674	531	1,880	5,332
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,394	150	1,431	150	10,272	MID. EAST & N. AFR	241	234	341	258	1,327
NETHERLANDS.....	922	-	822	-	9,317	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	51	4	317	154
ITALY.....	113	16	113	33	5,342	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	1	-	1	35
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	165	98	165	93	1,122	OTHER.....	13	17	28	52	158
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	17	51	120	2,793	HOPS					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	-	33	17	323	HOPS..... (SEP)	6	359	-	359	3,039
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	242	139	751	502	3,845	CANADA.....	-	47	-	47	245
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	0	-	43	EC-TWELVE.....	-	-	-	-	78
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	9	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	-	-	268
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD (SEP)	280	147	280	147	1,340	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	38
CANADA.....	-	22	-	22	34	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	311	-	311	2,276
EC-TWELVE.....	191	-	191	-	396	BRAZIL.....	-	92	-	92	2,107
UNITED KINGDOM.....	191	-	191	-	261	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	-	6	-	100
FRANCE.....	-	-	-	-	60	OTHER.....	-	1	-	1	34
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	-	-	54	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	79	208	79	208	2,699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	-	-	-	61	CANADA.....	4	11	4	11	89
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	89	97	39	97	1,256	EC-TWELVE.....	2	71	2	71	364
CHINA (MAINLAND)....	54	-	54	-	461	NETHERLANDS.....	-	5	-	5	170
HONG KONG.....	20	39	20	39	299	GERMANY, FED. REP	-	56	-	56	67
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	4	20	4	20	237	UNITED KINGDOM.....	2	-	2	-	58
JAPAN.....	-	35	-	35	206	IRELAND.....	-	10	-	10	55
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	53	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	0	-	0	-	3
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	7	-	7	13						

**U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS**  
**CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON**  
**(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)**

COMMODITY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
REGION/COUNTRY	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON : SEASON	REGION/COUNTRY	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON : SEASON
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)				(BEG. MKTG. YR.)			
HOPS EXTRACT (CONT)				FRANCE.....	9	0	46
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	13	8	13	279	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7
PHILIPPINES.....	3	12	3	12	161	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	35
JAPAN.....	-	-	-	42	13	25	291
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	1	-	34	-	-	102
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	51	97	51	97	1,641	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0
MEXICO.....	-	44	-	44	771	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0
COLOMBIA.....	-	-	-	425	-	-	259
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	1	0	1	0	70	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-
OTHER.....	13	14	13	14	220	OTHER.....	-
WINE (1000 GALLONS)				PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	75	83	1,112
GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	926	1,982	7,630	12,043	11,080	CANADA.....	6
CANADA.....	362	319	2,405	2,960	3,275	EC-TWELVE.....	27
EC-TWELVE.....	257	853	2,039	3,920	2,995	UNITED KINGDOM...	12
UNITED KINGDOM...	186	694	1,279	2,627	1,857	GERMANY, FED. REP	2
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	5	25	134	304	355	FRANCE.....	6
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	101	546	694	674	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	175	543	1,865	3,309	2,955	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24
JAPAN.....	152	436	1,209	2,536	1,879	JAPAN.....	3
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	7	8	383	126	539	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	7
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	10	2	11	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	34	28	193	185	294	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	46	133	572	739	841	MEXICO.....	9
OTHER.....	1	5	29	35	37	VENEZUELA.....	-
ESSENTIAL OILS				OTHER.....	0	3	30
LEMON OIL.... (NOV)	20	10	440	292	473	SPERMINT OIL (NOV)	13
CANADA.....	0	0	65	29	67	CANADA.....	2
EC-TWELVE.....	16	1	221	96	232	EC-TWELVE.....	8
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	0	108	42	118	UNITED KINGDOM...	0
FRANCE.....	2	0	81	7	81	FRANCE.....	4
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	2	11	29	13	ITALY.....	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	7	115	122	127	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-
JAPAN.....	1	6	87	98	98	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4
HONG KONG.....	-	0	18	10	18	JAPAN.....	2
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	5	-	HONG KONG.....	1
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	-	27	9	32	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	0	0	0	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-
OTHER.....	-	0	1	1	1	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3
ORANGE OIL.... (NOV)	131	93	1,326	1,623	1,379	MEXICO.....	3
CANADA.....	2	0	50	76	50	BRAZIL.....	-
EC-TWELVE.....	87	50	399	362	420	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-
GERMANY, FED. REP	55	5	180	73	134	OTHER.....	0
NETHERLANDS.....	22	2	77	82	90		
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	-	49	49	49		

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX  
 CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT  
 SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEM: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

**U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON**  
**(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)**

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY	SEPTEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON : SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS				COSTA RICA.....	2,812	3,896	27,778
APPLES..... (JUL)	3,037	2,524	17,377	16,218	120,518	HONDURAS.....	1,243
CANADA.....	3,037	2,418	9,634	7,874	44,217	DOMINICAN REPUB	450
CHILE.....	-	106	276	628	38,450	KIWIFRUIT... (OCT)	503
NEW ZEALAND.....	-	-	5,583	3,294	26,666	NEW ZEALAND.....	502
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	5,262	4,279	8,476	CANNED FRUIT	
BANANAS..... (JAN)	235,472	235,490	2,231,515	2,179,282	2,940,544	APRICOTS..... (JUN)	921
ECUADOR.....	48,217	61,612	567,641	578,262	719,975	ISRAEL.....	546
HONDURAS.....	50,314	42,713	440,165	475,181	586,272	SPAIN.....	299
COSTA RICA.....	40,003	65,350	427,042	435,229	551,167	MANDARINS... (JAN)	3,451
COLOMBIA.....	40,119	25,640	358,783	324,614	492,308	SPAIN.....	2,074
RASPBERRIES (JAN)	66	179	11,679	11,445	11,862	KOREA, REPUBLIC	466
CANADA.....	66	176	11,292	10,798	11,330	CHINA (MAINLAND)	692
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	174	52	12,603	15,021	15,045	JAPAN.....	177
MEXICO.....	173	46	12,114	14,396	13,508	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	7,134
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	-	-	-	-	5,083	SPAIN.....	5,860
BAHAMAS.....	-	-	-	-	4,875	-BRN, N GR/PR (NOV)	706
LEMONS..... (AUG)	827	2,056	2,165	3,446	5,520	SPAIN.....	540
SPAIN.....	222	-	521	636	2,839	GREECE.....	116
CHILE.....	489	89	1,381	743	1,623	-BRN, GR, N RP (NOV)	1,199
BAHAMAS.....	115	1,949	263	2,050	981	SPAIN.....	287
LIMES..... (APR)	2,761	3,700	16,045	22,778	34,109	MEXICO.....	845
MEXICO.....	2,760	3,342	15,287	21,801	32,439	GREECE.....	45
TANG., MANDAR (NOV)	3	-	13,162	13,862	14,256	-BRN, RP, N GR (NOV)	67
MEXICO.....	-	-	7,106	12,378	8,191	GREECE.....	12
SPAIN.....	-	-	4,562	57	4,562	SPAIN.....	50
ORANGES..... (NOV)	84	38	19,537	21,570	20,148	-BRN, RP/GRN (NOV)	247
MEXICO.....	-	-	9,916	7,647	10,403	SPAIN.....	220
ISRAEL.....	-	-	3,758	1,805	3,758	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	4,793
DOMINICAN REPUB	83	20	2,129	2,489	2,195	SPAIN.....	4,730
SPAIN.....	-	-	2,038	6,825	2,038	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	121
GRAPES..... (JUN)	3,784	11,976	34,252	32,175	309,538	GREECE.....	79
CHILE.....	3	-	51	26	261,250	SPAIN.....	34
MEXICO.....	-	30	30,414	20,090	43,556	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	1,035
MANGOES..... (JAN)	1,879	1,690	51,928	34,466	51,996	GREECE.....	122
MEXICO.....	1,879	1,626	42,614	27,120	42,614	CHILE.....	54
HAITI.....	-	-	8,716	7,200	8,780	SPAIN.....	399
CANTALOUPE (MAY)	18	-	43,839	27,202	162,750	AUSTRALIA.....	273
MEXICO.....	18	-	42,266	23,512	123,539	PEARS..... (JUN)	124
HONDURAS.....	-	-	83	1,379	17,040	SPAIN.....	124
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	17	-	12,585	14,531	71,468	CHILE.....	-
MEXICO.....	-	-	10,491	10,866	39,443	NEW ZEALAND.....	23
PANAMA.....	-	-	711	243	8,705	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	-
GUATEMALA.....	-	-	824	2,078	8,279	THAILAND.....	7,298
WATERMELONS (APR)	80	15	93,600	77,101	136,532	PHILIPPINES...	8,174
MEXICO.....	80	15	92,802	75,913	133,368	MEX, N TROPIC (JUN)	801
PEARS..... (JUL)	1,951	1,181	2,145	1,661	32,981	MEXICO.....	714
CHILE.....	-	-	-	-	17,083		
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	102	430	7,088		
JAPAN.....	1,951	1,065	2,044	1,069	3,906		
PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	4,537	5,950	63,255	62,565	80,947		



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER 1987	SEPTEMBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	SEPTEMBER 1987	SEPTEMBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT						ASPARAGUS... (OCT)	838	690	13,442	14,721	13,442
APRICOTS... (JUL)	494	923	842	1,085	3,756	MEXICO.....	772	509	11,407	12,408	11,407
TURKEY.....	417	438	669	544	3,008	CANNED VEGETABLES					
DATES, W/PITS (SEP)	12	15	12	15	663	PMIENTOS... (AUG)	513	468	1,107	1,093	8,314
IRAN.....	-	-	-	-	251	SPAIN.....	498	434	1,074	946	8,122
CHINA (MAINLAND)	3	1	3	1	166	TOMATO PASTE (JUL)	2,412	1,418	8,272	4,958	45,646
HONG KONG.....	-	-	-	-	111	MEXICO.....	737	751	2,935	3,068	19,883
DATES, PITTED (SEP)	60	132	60	132	4,480	PORTUGAL.....	285	-	1,220	199	4,640
PAKISTAN.....	-	121	-	121	1,967	TOMATO SAUCE (JUL)	941	105	2,195	946	6,437
CHINA (MAINLAND)	-	5	-	5	1,264	ITALY.....	346	14	539	210	2,372
IRAN.....	-	-	-	-	724	ISRAEL.....	167	27	721	63	2,258
DRIED FIGS... (SEP)	107	485	107	485	2,567	TOMATOES... (JUL)	5,577	9,073	13,907	13,886	78,619
GREECE.....	38	267	38	267	1,940	ITALY.....	3,612	6,910	8,613	9,137	41,566
TURKEY.....	41	16	41	16	393	SPAIN.....	1,126	1,809	3,809	2,804	20,346
RAISINS/SULT (AUG)	1,025	1,565	1,625	2,375	8,053	ISRAEL.....	688	170	1,059	188	8,020
MEXICO.....	993	936	1,572	1,416	7,251	ARTICHOKE... (JAN)	1,884	1,303	16,313	14,210	18,918
FIG PASTE... (SEP)	184	-	184	-	4,406	SPAIN.....	1,844	1,252	16,161	13,945	18,677
SPAIN.....	-	-	-	-	2,891	ASPARAGUS... (APR)	64	261	2,000	1,214	3,008
TURKEY.....	184	-	184	-	1,461	MEXICO.....	4	-	1,497	304	1,512
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)						CHINA (TAIWAN)	20	55	201	305	600
APPLE/PEAR... (JUL)	2,404	2,168	7,896	7,112	24,536	MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	4,021	2,372	17,455	11,505	61,513
ARGENTINA.....	1,359	512	3,589	2,772	7,833	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,416	1,098	7,363	6,286	26,076
GERMANY, FED. R	243	614	1,189	1,557	3,808	CHINA (TAIWAN)	1,418	380	5,684	1,795	17,765
HUNGARY.....	51	35	100	86	2,597	HONG KONG.....	810	353	2,974	1,587	9,359
AUSTRIA.....	217	254	928	531	2,301	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
SPAIN.....	81	48	203	230	1,777	PEAS..... (SEP)	588	4,349	588	4,349	9,155
CHILE.....	189	270	677	759	1,546	CANADA.....	376	620	376	620	4,419
FCOJ..... (DEC)	29,556	26,341	307,492	227,536	395,520	CHINA (TAIWAN)	210	120	210	120	2,641
BRAZIL.....	28,513	24,744	275,412	189,797	359,179	BROCCOLI... (SEP)	7,173	5,108	7,173	5,108	82,669
GRAPE, CONC. A (JAN)	1,950	6,582	13,521	28,249	20,078	MEXICO.....	5,157	3,950	5,157	3,950	69,547
ARGENTINA.....	1,044	4,971	6,459	17,277	9,874	GUATEMALA.....	1,982	1,150	1,982	1,150	11,917
BRAZIL.....	745	1,463	4,172	7,636	6,313	CAULIFLOWER. (SEP)	3,462	1,937	3,462	1,937	27,391
CANADA.....	-	37	2,450	2,227	3,037	MEXICO.....	3,242	1,727	3,242	1,727	26,291
PINEAP. N CO (JAN)	1,448	2,127	20,044	23,623	26,752	OKRA 3/... (JUL)	1,160	375	3,122	1,728	7,469
PHILIPPINES.....	1,217	2,088	19,564	19,441	26,048	GUATEMALA.....	65	141	550	540	3,126
PINEAP. CONC (JAN)	2,433	2,896	38,556	40,019	47,092	EL SALVADOR....	1,072	-	1,526	179	2,572
PHILIPPINES.....	1,598	1,238	17,203	17,730	20,814	DOMINICAN REPUB	18	187	1,025	783	1,713
THAILAND.....	449	1,116	14,989	17,400	16,699	POTATOES... (SEP)	3,830	4,999	3,830	4,999	48,625
FROZEN FRUIT						CANADA.....	3,751	4,999	3,751	4,999	48,134
BLUEBERRIES. (JAN)	1,379	516	5,518	3,951	7,345	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
CANADA.....	1,379	516	5,014	3,802	6,841	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	86	66	774	977	1,024
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	-	123	2,398	1,157	2,838	JAPAN.....	35	16	232	330	305
YUGOSLAVIA.....	-	93	742	442	1,142	KOREA, REPUBLIC	29	10	172	130	250
NEW ZEALAND....	-	29	927	106	927	CHINA (TAIWAN)	10	19	127	161	138
CHILE.....	-	-	338	447	357	CHILE.....	-	0	86	46	113
STRAWBERRIES (DEC)	762	950	34,359	27,930	35,926	TREE NUTS					
MEXICO.....	580	796	28,959	23,675	30,260	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	3,429	4,350	40,431	31,848	51,803
FRESH VEGETABLES						PHILIPPINES....	2,961	3,946	32,586	28,368	42,345
BEANS 2/... (OCT)	212	177	13,146	13,129	13,146	BRAZIL, UNSHL (AUG)	469	123	1,635	852	6,960
MEXICO.....	38	-	11,162	11,170	11,162	BRAZIL.....	325	123	1,447	850	6,522
CABBAGE... (OCT)	759	2,505	10,511	15,085	10,511	PISTACH, UNSH (SEP)	108	17	108	17	1,444
CANADA.....	759	2,505	9,130	14,683	9,130	TURKEY.....	-	-	-	-	812
NETHERLANDS....	-	-	1,172	-	1,172	HONG KONG.....	70	-	70	-	325
CARROTS 2/... (OCT)	6,817	8,842	42,776	58,947	42,776	CHINA (MAINLAND)	-	17	-	17	176
CANADA.....	6,413	7,827	36,986	46,207	36,986	BRAZILS, SHLD (AUG)	305	473	650	715	3,255
CAULIFLOWER. (OCT)	983	605	6,447	7,034	6,447	BRAZIL.....	141	151	379	281	1,391
MEXICO.....	-	-	3,450	4,928	3,450	BOLIVIA.....	102	170	191	222	982
CANADA.....	983	438	2,453	1,621	2,453	PERU.....	61	75	81	100	459
CELERY... (OCT)	2,238	2,901	11,360	15,373	11,360	CASHEW KRNLS (AUG)	2,699	4,430	6,375	8,718	38,042
MEXICO.....	46	-	4,276	7,399	4,276	BRAZIL.....	698	1,919	1,602	4,196	17,332
CANADA.....	1,895	2,868	3,800	5,972	3,800	INDIA.....	1,757	1,902	4,040	3,329	15,547
GUATEMALA.....	296	33	3,161	1,964	3,161	FILBERT, SHLD (AUG)	34	25	135	122	1,791
CUCUMBERS... (OCT)	637	1,237	190,983	213,903	190,983	TURKEY.....	30	-	85	96	1,446
MEXICO.....	367	930	183,098	204,019	183,098	ITALY.....	-	19	23	20	227
EGGPLANT... (OCT)	35	4	13,098	18,332	13,098	GRAPE WINE					
MEXICO.....	27	-	12,955	18,022	12,955	(1,000 LITERS)					
GARLIC... (OCT)	473	158	17,945	17,580	17,945	CHAMPAGNE... (JAN)	3,993	4,011	31,167	28,873	52,506
MEXICO.....	325	54	12,012	12,338	12,012	ITALY.....	1,360	1,357	12,777	10,222	20,887
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	2,306	3,301	2,306	FRANCE.....	1,326	1,464	9,453	8,549	15,719
LETTUCE... (OCT)	159	252	6,504	17,585	6,504	SPAIN.....	1,076	1,011	7,593	8,789	13,538
MEXICO.....	-	-	4,081	15,737	4,081	TABLE WINE... (JAN)	18,943	17,504	178,429	161,231	248,109
CANADA.....	150	236	2,265	1,373	2,265	ITALY.....	8,401	7,242	85,155	70,559	114,336
OKRA 2/... (OCT)	2,492	2,420	24,094	20,626	24,094	FRANCE.....	5,107	4,958	48,712	47,334	69,984
MEXICO.....	2,401	1,316	21,864	17,243	21,864	GERMANY, FED. R	2,458	2,469	19,008	16,994	26,584
ONIONS, NEC. (OCT)	3,709	2,994	159,900	189,508	159,900	FT WINE&VERM (JAN)	1,025	1,287	12,726	11,807	18,450
MEXICO.....	1,131	1,786	136,123	162,888	136,123	ITALY.....	455	502	6,994	6,351	9,276
PEPPERS... (OCT)	4,575	3,557	112,781	128,828	112,781	SPAIN.....	319	652	3,774	3,485	6,058
MEXICO.....	3,452	2,676	101,371	117,968	101,371	CUT FLOWERS					
POTATO, SEED. (OCT)	46	44	27,505	41,517	27,505	(1,000 UNITS)					
CANADA.....	46	44	27,226	41,489	27,226	ROSES..... (JAN)	20,357	22,135	205,337	245,837	266,921
POTATO, TABLE (OCT)	7,584	15,999	182,522	175,451	182,522	COLOMBIA.....	15,732	17,279	158,661	187,669	206,990
CANADA.....	7,561	15,959	181,891	175,095	181,891	CARNATIONS... (JAN)	-	-	345,404	-	345,404
SQUASH... (OCT)	437	562	68,784	61,833	68,784	COLOMBIA.....	-	-	330,511	-	330,511
MEXICO.....	306	515	66,939	59,300	66,939						
TOMATOES... (OCT)	17,121	25,821	441,327	376,087	441,327						
MEXICO.....	16,905	25,490	430,982	368,268	430,982						

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